PORTLAND INQUIRER.

{ AUSTIN WILLEY, EDITOR, BROWN THURSTON, PUBLISHER.

All Men are Created Equal.--Declaration of Independence.

TERMS, { $2,00 A YEAR, $1,75 IN ADVANCE.

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[illegible]

Smiling in Sleep.

"Look! mother, [illegible]
Which seemed [illegible]
With [illegible]

"See, Willy [illegible]
How [illegible]
Say, mother, what does Willy see?

They tell me angels come and bend
Above a little baby's bed,
And I reckon it is [illegible] mother, dear,
Of little sister, [illegible] dead.

How she may stand amidst us all,
And tell of [illegible]
Of [illegible]
To heaven he must go very dear.

Oh, I remember when she died,
The [illegible]
But [illegible]
For I shall see and talk with sister dead.

She asked for flowers, I gathered some,
And placed them in her fingers cold;
But [illegible]
They were so still, so very cold.

Gently she shut her blue eyes, slow
As sunset [illegible]
Smiling as sweet as Willy smiles,
And then, you said she was in heaven.

Oh! see how bright shines Willy's face,
And read the [illegible]
I know, dear mother by my heart,
Her angel stands beside him now.'

FLAX LENCHEN.

A STORY FROM HERMANN JAHER.

Translated from the German.

Lenchen was a very gay, spirited girl, and had, when she was very young, clear white hair, white as the finest flax. For this reason she was called Flax Lenchen for the good people of the village where she lived, never would call people by their right names. Even when Lenchen was grown up, and no longer had a flaxen head, but the finest yellow blond hair, she was still so called, and the girl thought that she had no other name.

Lenchen had no father nor mother, and lived all alone in the little house by the old clump of thick lindens near the well. She loved everybody; but more than anybody she loved Henry of the Birken Farm, who worked out at service in the village, because his father had managed badly and had ruined his farm, and left it behind him encumbered with debt. Henry stopped every time he came from the field, at the great lindens near Lenchen's house, and let his horses drink, whether they were thirsty or not. Flax Lenchen almost always happened to want water just then, and came with her pitcher to the well, and Henry did not let her hurry away unless it was very necessary. It was a pleasure to see the two together, the strong vigorous young man, with his brown, open and intelligent face, and the slender, but not feeble, fresh young girl, with her rosy, golden hair, and the smiling blue eyes in her blooming face. But, when evening came, Henry had a great desire for the [illegible] and it was not to be wondered at, for [illegible] was Lenchen's favorite place also.

And so they lived pleasantly days out and days in, and very thought that they were very happy; and if they at times sat silently side by side, as lovers are apt to do, and Henry knew it a heavy sin, Lenchen would ask, "Do you want anything, Henry?" to which he would reply, "Ah! no: but it grieves me that we must wait so long for each other." But the maiden would say "Keep up good courage, Henry, and be content: we are both young, and I am willing to wait." And she said it so sweetly that the heart of the troubled lad felt better, and he thought an angel had spoken to him.

Lenchen had an old grandmother still alive, who lived in a poor old hut, just out of the village, where the beggars quarter is. But she did not gather very much, because the old woman did not have a good name in the village, and people called her a witch and an old heathen, who understood all kinds of charms.—Flax Lenchen did not really believe that this was true; but she was rather shy of going there. She heard, however, that the old woman was very ill, and near dying, and that no one cared for her. This sad, and that no one cared for her. This grieved Lenchen very much, for she was very kind; and so she went and took such good care of the grandmother, and tender-hearted she was so much love and self-sacrificed her with so much love and self-sacrifice, that the lamp of life flickered up again in the old woman, and she was able to speak. One day she said to her, "Lenchen, you are a good girl, and my dear daughter; and you shall be my heiress when I am dead, for you deserve good fortune and God's reward." "Ah! grandmother," said Lenchen, sobbing, I do not want anything from you; I do all for love." "Hold your tongue, silly thing," scolded out the old woman. "You think I suppose, I am with and can take charms, as he says of people say, and you are afraid that my inheritance would bring you to shame. Then the money should still remain to keep during. But when she was about to go home, and wish to take leave, the grandmother said, "Stay, child! the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

the protection of labor against capital, by the avoidance of legal monopolies, and the encouragement of co-operative associations.

13. *Resolved*, That in order to carry out these measures, we recommend a permanent State and National organization.

14. *Resolved*, That eight persons—C. M. Clay, Harrison Burnam, I. Lane Isaac Jett, Jonathan Howard, T. Clarke, H. Doolin, and W. N. Ramsay—be constituted a central committee of correspondence, with powers to appoint sub-committees in the several counties; establish a journal for the vindication of our principles, and do any other act proper to be done in the premises; the chairman and one member constituting a quorum.

15. *Resolved*, That W. P. Moore, J. H. Rawlings, John Kinnard, L. Mc Williams, Irvine Stapp, Sion Kimbrel, J. W. Whit Golden, T. Coyle, N. Newby, Whit Moody, J. H. Harris, Al. Cornelison, R. Clarke, W. A. Geffrey, Z. E. Bush, be appointed delegates from Madison county, to be assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday, in August next, and that the other counties in the State be recommended to do the same.

16. *Resolved*. That the proceedings of this meeting and resolutions be published, at our expense, in the Weekly Messenger, the Louisville Journal and Democrat, and in the Free Soil paper at Washington. (the National Era.)

W. P. Moore, *Chairman.*

James Dickerson, *Secretary.*

[We learn that an electoral ticket will be run in Kentucky, pledged to support the nominees of the Pittsburgh Convention.]

County Convention in this City, August 18.

The Free Soilers of Portland have elected the following delegates to represent them in the above Convention, viz:

Daniel Merrill, Timothy Keith, Joshua B. Haines, Benjamin Partridge, Simeon Hersey, Benj. Barnett, Samuel Fessenden, Charles S. Davis, James C. Leighton, Joseph Hoyt, James A. Carter, Allen Rowe, James F Pillsbury, Elbridge P. Talbot, Benjamin Pratt, Peter R. Hall, William Brown, Francis Shepherd, Hubbard Appleton, John Lynch, Thomas H. Talbot, Wm. A. Smith, John G. Hayes, Caleb Crockett, John Q. Day, Jabez C. Woodman, Sargent Shaw, Noah Hanson, Edward Fairfield, Charles A. Stackpole, Joseph Symonds, Asa Hanson, ——— Boyd, John H. Cook, Calvin Farrar, Jacob Pearson, Austin Willey, R. L. L. Day, John J. W. Reeves, James Appleton, Nathaniel Redlon, Charles C. Eaton.—42.

Lincoln County—Free Soil Convention.

The friends of freedom in Lincoln County, are requested to meet at the City Hall, in Bath, on Tuesday the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for County Officers, and Delegates from the National Convention, and to adopt measures to hasten on the day when "Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof," and has gone forth "no more agitation." The image is set up and we are demanded to bow down and worship — The "question is settled"—shall human liberty be crushed and bleeding millions come to us borne upon every breeze, and we hear them despairingly cry "How long, O Lord, how long" shall the bright beam of freedom delay, and still invoke the swifter flight of time to bring the long, long wished for day.

What say ye Free Soil men of Lincoln County, or rally for freedom, for truth, for humanity and for God. Come one, come all.

Per Order, County Committee.

Woolwich, Aug. 7, 1852.

Convention in the Second Congressional District.

The Free Soil voters of the Second Congressional District are requested to meet in convention at Mechanic Falls, in Cumberland County, on Wednesday the 25th day of Aug. next, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector.

Per Order.

Aug. 10, 1852.

Third Congressional District, Lincoln and Waldo Counties.—Convention at Rockland September 1.

The Free Soil Electors of Third Congressional District, consisting of that part of the County of Lincoln lying east of the Kennebec river, and of the County of Waldo, are requested to meet in convention, at Mitchell's Hall, in Rockland, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for representative to Congress and an Elector of President and Vice President.

The delegates from the County of Waldo will make their nominations for County Officers at the same time, and the delegates from the county of Lincoln will also do the same unless a convention for said county shall be personally called for the special purpose. The towns in said county lying West of the Kennebec river are invited if no such a convention shall be called to send delegates to this Convention for the purpose.

A public meeting will be held in the evening.

August 6, 1852.

District No. 5.—Convention of the Free Democracy.

The Independent Democrats of the Congressional District No. 5, comprising Penobscot, Piscataquis and a part of Somerset Counties, are requested to meet in convention at the Court House in Bangor, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, at two of o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress, to be supported by the Free Democrats of said District, at the next election.

Bangor, Aug. 4, 1852. Per Order.

Free Soil Congressional Convention.

The Free Soil men in the Fourth Congressional District are respectfully requested to meet in their several towns and choose delegates to a Congressional Convention, to be holden at Gardiner, Thursday, 26th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to the 33d Congress, and a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President.

Towns containing less than one thousand inhabitants are entitled to two delegates; towns having more than one thousand, to three; and towns having more than two thousand are entitled to one delegate for every additional thousand.

Ansel Clarke,
Cyrus Watson,
H. K. Morse, 2d,
Gardiner, Aug. 4, 1852. } Committee.

In addition to this notice the Committee would earnestly request all Free Soil men in the District to be present *en mass* for the greater interest and efficiency of the convention.

Penobscot Co., Convention of the Free Democracy.

The Independent Democrats of Penobscot County will hold a mass convention, at the Court House in Bangor, on Wednesday the first day of September next, ten o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for two Senators, one Clerk of the County, one Register of Deeds, one County Attorney, one County Treasurer, and two County Commissioners, to be supported by them at the next annual State election on the third Monday of September.

It is highly desirable that there be a general prompt attendance of the Free Democrats

County

August 5, 1852.

James Weeks,
Joseph Godwin,
Peter Perkins,
J. C. Fairfield,
} County Committee.

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1852.

Flag of the Free!!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN P. HALE.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

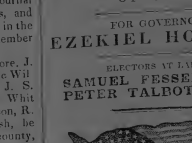
OF OHIO.

FOR GOVERNOR

EZEKIEL HOLMES.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
PETER TALBOT.



Free Soil Men of Portland.

Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at office 32 Exchange St.

Per order of City Committee.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY!

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A Convention of the Friends of Freedom will be held in the City Hall, Portland, Aug 18, to nominate County Officers, hear reports from delegates to the National Convention, and to adopt measures for carrying foward the cause of Liberty.

A large meeting is expected, when old Cumberland will respond to the nominations of Freedom.

Each town of 1000 inhabitants and under will be entitled to four delegates, and one for each additional 500. All Free Soil men are especially invited. It is hoped that each town will see that its delegates are seasonably appointed.

Portland, July 13, 1852.

Per order of County Committee.

Free Soil Convention.

The Free Democracy of York County are requested to assemble in convention at the Court House, in Alfred, Wednesday, the 18th day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, County Attorney, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, Clerk of the Courts and two County Commissioners. The Committee earnestly urge upon all the lovers of liberty to be present. Let there be a great gathering of men who are unawed by power and unbribed by gain.

By order of the County Committee,

L. P. Hilliard.

Kennebunk, July 29, 1852.

CONVENTION FOR THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

There will be a Convention at EAST MACHIAS on Wednesday the 18th day of August, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Anti-Slavery voters in the *Sixth Congressional District for member of Congress*, also for *District Elector*, also for *Two Senators* in the Legislature for Washington County. The Free Soilers of *Hancock* and *Aroostook* Counties are earnestly invited to send delegations to co-operate with their brethren in this County in the nominations, and in the necessary organization of the District.

GEORGE F. TALBOT,
WM. A. CROCKER,
THOMAS LINCOLN,
} Committee for Washington Co.

TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND.—Freesoilers, what do you say? Shall 25,000 copies of Mr Giddings' masterly speech be put in circulation? The type are standing—in one hr, sure! be done! The good cause must be estimated. Do not fail to order a supply for your town, and be quick so that we may know how many to print. Such a chance is rare. Help the State Committee to improve it. 60 cents 100 copies.

DOCUMENTS 4, 5, and 6.

Those very valuable little tracts are now ready, consisting of Mr. Giddings' Speech, Churches and Slavery, and State Address. 1500 pages or $1. Can there be any excuse for not circulating these very valuable articles? "Remember those in bonds," &c.

The District Convention,

Held at Saco on Wednesday, August 4th, was well attended by a delegation from most of the towns within its limits. The district having recently been formed, and no Convention having as yet been held in it, some little anxiety was felt as to what would be the character of the Convention. But this was at once relieved on the assembling of the delegates, and was entirely dissipated long before the close of the Convention. To say nothing of the ability displayed by those gentlemen who participated in its deliberations, the personal appearance and the general demeanor of the delegates, were sufficiently indicative of their real character. It was an earnest, faithful body of men, met together for a specific purpose, and that purpose, as far as the political and moral well being of the country is concerned, the noblest which the country is capable to occupy the serious and vigorous attention of the philanthropist or the patriot. And the action of the Convention, throughout the session, in its every movement and measure, was in strict harmony with this idea. With whatever was said every one substantially agreed, and whatever was done was with entire unanimity. This was not merely apparent, it was evidently real; the known character of the delegates forbidding any other conclusion; and its solution is found just here: *every one saw eye to eye.* Every member seemed to recollect distinctly the purpose of our organization, and to be profoundly impressed with its deep and lasting importance. No other issue than the restoration of slavery, in such way as the constitution and the Bible shall warrant, and properly understood, strictly so done, was before the Convention. Nor was it proper that there should be; for the right of man to liberty and the duty of opposition to slavery are before and beyond all other political questions.

The Convention met at Cotts' Hall according to adjournment.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wiley and Appleton, of Portland, and Capstrick, of South Berwick, were appointed to receive, count and declare the votes for a candidate for Representative to Congress. The Committee subsequently reported as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast,	71
Necessary for a choice,	36
Samuel Fessenden had	65
Jabez C. Woodman,	5
Wm. P. Fessenden,	1

Voted, that Gen. Samuel Fessenden be unanimously nominated for Representative to Congress.

Gen. Fessenden being present and called upon, came forward and accepted the nomination.

Voted, to proceed to ballot for a candidate for District Elector of President and Vice President.

The same Committee soon reported the result of the balloting to be as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast,	77
Necessary for a choice,	38
Levi P. Hillard had	38
Charles Tralton,	35
Austin Willey,	2

Thereupon Levi P. Hillard was declared elected. Mr. Hillard being present, declined to accept the nomination, on the ground that he expected to remove from the State before the first Tuesday of November next; and as he insisted upon his declination, it was accepted.

Voted, to proceed to ballot again. This vote, however, was reconsidered, and Dr. Charles Trafton, of South Berwick was chosen by acclamation.

The Committee on the nomination of a District Committee, reported the names of John Q. Day of Portland, Palmer Walker of Kennebunk, Thomas H. Talbot of Portland, which report was accepted, and the above named gentlemen were then elected.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which after an animated and interesting discussion by Messrs. Talbot, Fessenden, and Appleton, of Portland, Vinton of Gray, and others, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the progress of American Slavery within the last thirty years is alarming, and like all other encroachments of slavery, will never find a stopping place until it has overcome all opposition, or is itself completely overthrown: hence we must arrest its progress in this nation, or be ourselves enslaved.

Resolved, That the recent acquiescence in this progress by both the old parties, betokens that neither of them are qualified to administer the government of this country; and implies the necessity of another organization which shall be true to the inalienable rights of American institutions and the American Government—Human Liberty and Human Equality.

Resolved, That we shall speak of slavery wherever, whenever and however it seems good to us, that we will always contend against it and labor for its destruction, for we love principles more than party, liberty more than slavery, and have faith in the truth and justice of our cause.

Resolved, That we respectfully counsel the friends of freedom to provide for themselves and their families a good anti-slavery paper, and to endeavor to obtain a clear understanding of the subjects which agitate the community.

Resolved, That the Portland Inquirer is a good anti-slavery paper, and therefore entitled to the hearty and undivided support of the friends of freedom in this State.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in Samuel Fessenden, and will give him our hearty and unanimous support as a candidate for Representative to Congress from this District.

Resolved, That the Free Soil men of this district fully endorse the sentiments and declarations of the late State Convention.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in Ezekiel Holmes, our candidate for Governor, and that we will do all we can to elect him.

Mr. Reeves of Portland, offered the following resolution, which after a short discussion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention has the utmost confidence in John P. Hale and Joshua R. Giddings, and hereby recommends to its delegates to vote for them as candidates for President and Vice President, as the first choice of this Convention.

The Convention having disposed of all its business adjourned sine die.

NATHAN. EL K. SARGENT,
President.

John J. W. Reeves,
George K. Nealey,
Secretaries.

THE GOVERNOR QUESTION.

"Dr. Holmes is all right, square and unequivocally in favor of the law, as every body expected he would be." Nothing less than this could be said, and nothing more needs be said. But no sane man will venture to affirm this of either of the other nominees—we mean Dr. Hubbard or Mr. Crosby—and if it were said it would be utterly false, come from what quarter it might. We are prepared for almost any averment in seasons of high political excitement, but for a Free Soil Temperance man to look you fully in the face and declare that "every body expected" Dr. Hubbard or Mr. Crosby would be "square and unequivocally in favor of the law," is to carry the point a little beyond what ordinary patience can bear. But no such thing has been literally said, nor will it be; and yet the friends of each of the candidates ought to be able to say it, and if they cannot in truth, we submit it the candidate is entitled to the votes of temperance men.

Nobody that we know of accuses Dr. Hubbard of being a drunkard, but yet nobody will deny that he has openly drank intoxicating liquor since he signed the law. Has he as openly renounced the practice by signing the te-total pledge? He has indeed declared in favor of the law, but in such a form as that if the same language were employed by Dr. Holmes, it would justly consign him to contempt. That however, wont do. Mr. Crosby was always opposed to slavery, said it was a very bad system, but continued to hold slaves.—He was also opposed to the admission of Texas into the Union, and his friends most imploringly besought us to vote for him, on the ground that if we would keep Texas out, we must put him in the presidential chair, slaveholder though he was, both in fact and feeling. Did Liberty men yield to their solicitations?

But we are told that Dr. Holmes cannot be elected. We say with deference that he can if all Temperance men will but do their duty; and if they "want a square and unequivocal" man it is their duty to elect him, and their refusal to do so signifies that, if they do want such a man, they want something else more.

Again, we are told that the failure to elect Dr. Hubbard would be disastrous to the Maine Law. But how? Why, because having signed the bill, if he should not be re-elected it would be indubitable evidence that the Law is not popular. This is setting at defiance all the facts in the case, and assuming that the clear-headed, sagacious Temperance men in the land, whose souls are bound up in the Maine Law, as they ought to be, are complete ninnies, and don't know as well as we that the Free Soil party in Maine is a Temperance party, and has been such from the start, and that EVERY VOTE CAST FOR DR. HOLMES BEARS UPON ITS FACE A SOLEMN PLEDGE IN FAVOR OF THE MAINE LAW.

"THE ACCUSED RESPONDING."

Such is the caption of a communication in the Mirror of Aug. 3, from Rev. Mr. Fiske of Bath. It is like insulting to Abolitionists, and false as to their course. It is highly inconsistent with the character of a Christian minister, and equally inconsistent with itself. It professes to oppose slavery, to pray for its overthrow, to use powerful means to wheek every yoke," and then goes on to argue that slavery is not *per se* sinful; which is abominable. By the same rule adultery is not in itself sinful; and you may go through the entire catalogue of crime and make out an equally spurious case. It is the motive, the intent, which constitutes the crime, not the mere act, the simple physical solution. If for example you are starving and feed be within your reach, it is perfectly justifiable to take and eat without permission, even though it belong to another. And yet the universally acknowledged definition of stealing is, the taking that which belongs to another and using it without his consent—It is not to this kind of stealing or this kind of slaveholding that we object. Nor does such slaveholding exist, with possibly here and there an exception. It is to the spirit, the essence of slaveholding, the only material slaveholding in this country, that we are opposed, which is in itself sinful, which is cruel and outrageous to the slave, and a burning disgrace to this republic. And it is an utter perversion of all the facts in the case to represent any other form of slaveholding as meeting with the steady and determined hostility of abolitionists.—But the argument is unworthy a formal reply. The sophistry of the whole thing has been so often exposed and refuted, that it were a waste of time to extend the discussion.

Well, the reverend gentleman has recently been to Great Britian and found out, what indeed he had supposed was true before, that the *better class* of the English think as unfavorably of George Thompson as the better class of our countrymen do. Marvellous discovery! And pray who are the better class, in the estimation of the gentleman? We shall tell who they are not, and leave it for him to say or our readers to infer who they are. They are not they who take good care of themselves, and let the devil take the hinder most; who never utter an opinion that is likely to conflict with public sentiment; who strive to perpetuate unworthy distinctions in society that so themselves may get a little glory; who are very aristocratic in feeling, though ordinarily destitute of the shadow of a claim to its indulgence, it such a feeling were ever allowable; who are seldom engaged in any true reform but are usually finding fault with those who are; in a word, who pretend to belong to the better class of society, while the bare claim itself constitutes the staple of their right to such a position. From such a class may the good Lord deliver us.

Despite the warning of Mr. Fiske we shall be "intrepid enough" to object to, if not "cry down," the Rev. Dr. Fuller's view of Christian love with slave-holders nor shall we be frightened from our propriety by reason of the dignified titles or the exalted standing of this eminent divine. What may be the private Christian character of certain persons sustaining the relation of master to slaves, Heaven knows, we don't. Be that however as it may, we have yet to listen to the first solid argument justifying Christian fellowship with slaveholders. How much sin of ignorance God has winked at, in this regard, in times past, is nothing to the purpose: He now commandeth all men everywhere to repent. We have held fellowship with rumsellers and rumdrinkers for a long period; is that a reason for continuing the fellowship? In our simple view what to us—not to our neighbor—is now sinful we are bound to declare as sinful, and act accordingly. Any other course is to trifle with conscience, and despise the law of progress.

☞ The Knickerbocker for August is received, and fully sustains the reputation which it has long enjoyed. For literary excellence and typographical neatness it may safely defy the competition of any other American Magazine, or of any American reprint of English periodical literature. This publication commends itself especially to the patronage of the American reading public as a "home production," consisting as it does of articles from many of our best writers, and showing most conclusively that we can do some things for ourselves quite as well as our neighbors over the water can do them for us. If any one doubts the truth of this, let him forward $3 to Samuel Hueston, New York, and our word for it, he will get his money's worth.

THE TIDE IS STILL RISING.

The Seven Mile Mirror is more and more appreciated. The citizens are giving their approving presence. The Free Soil men are beginning to be formed. They have been in from Biddeford, and are coming from Paris, Gorham, Bath, and almost every place on the lines of our Railroads, to see this unrival d painting.

☞ The Post Offices of North and South Atkinson, have been discontinued. George P. Logan, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster of Atkinson.

☞ See advertisement in this paper, of Messrs. Leland & Co., Proprietors of Metropolitan Hotel, New York City.

DEPARTURE OF KOSSUTH.

And the *Evening Post* moralizes as follows:

The chief obstacles which Kossuth met in the propagation of his doctrines here, came from that cross wrong in the social relations of the South, which perverts all our domestic politics, and blinds the whole nation to its true interests and glory. Slavery is and must be, opposed to every liberal sentiment. Its essence is despotism, and its natural affinities are with despotism the world over. No man who buys and sells his fellow-men can have any other than a fictitious love of freedom.

A Lesson Learned.—Kossuth sadly gives the result of his American experience, in his farewell speech to the Germans of New York. Speaking of our national obligations to aid others in the attainment of freedom, and his own expections from us, he says:

"When I came to America, I measured in my soul her will, with the rule of her power; *I measured her policy, with the rule of her principles.*

At the close of my toilsome wandering, I measure her power according to her will, and measure her policy *according to the rule of her principles with the rule of her policy.*"

ADDRESS

TO THE ELECTORS OF MAINE.

Fellow Citizens:—We address you in compliance with the instructions of the Convention of the Free Soil party, which assembled at Winthrop on the first of July.

A longer time than usual, more than two years, has now intervened since the party met in Convention before. Meanwhile great events have transpired, and important changes have taken place. The cause of human freedom in this country has received a new aspect; and new issues have been presented for the decision of the American people. Since our last preceding State Convention, the series of measures, commonly called the Compromise, has, by the present National Administration, been incorporated into the Statute law of our country. All of these measures have a bearing upon the matter of slavery, and its relations to the existence of the Free Soil party. They are, therefore, topics appropriate for our discussion. They are still before the public mind, demanding the national approbation. Let us, then look at their character, and see if they are good, and can challenge our sanction; or evil, and worthy only of our condemnation.

Surrender to Texas.

The first in the order of their passage through the House of Representatives, and the most important of these measures, was an act, ostensibly to settle the boundary of Texas, and establish a territorial government for New Mexico.

The old province of Texas had for its southwestern boundary the river Nueces. Farther north her western boundary was undefined; but no part of her territory ever extended to the hundredth degree of west longitude. Her revolutionary government, having no treaty of limits, could not extend its jurisdiction west of her ancient boundary, since she never conquered and held in subjection any territory beyond that line. She confessed this by the lines upon a certain map, published since the annexation of Texas, and certified by her authorities to be correct, which confined her possession within her original boundary; and all contemporaneous history confirms this as her extreme Western limit.

A portion of four provinces of Mexico, viz: Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, Coahuila and New Mexico lay on the eastern side of the Rio Grande, adjoining Texas. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States acquired that portion of those four territories. By the act for adjusting the boundary of Texas, Congress surrendered to that State all of this territory, originally belonging to the provinces of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua and Coahuila, and a large part of New Mexico. The territory surrendered, as the same is laid down on Mitchell's map, contains an area of 129,230 square miles by measure—an extent about equal to four States like Maine. Once it was slave soil; but the rude Mexicans yielding to the progress of christian civilization had swept that barbarous system from its surface. This act of Congress, however, has again brought it under the power of slaveholding law. The United States, at an expense of much blood and treasure, conquered this territory, which came into their hands free soil. But instead of extending "the area of freedom"—the professed object of this conquest—they have by force and arms spread wider over the earth's surface the crime and curse of slavery.

Rejection of New Mexico as a Free State.

By the same act a territorial government was established for the remainder of New Mexico. General Taylor, while President, had favored the admission of California and New Mexico as States. Encouraged by the policy of his administration, the latter as well as the former adopted a constitution, and asked to be admitted as a member of the Union. But her constitution like that of California, excluded slavery from her territory; and her claim was not presented so early nor urged with so much vigor as the more pressing claim of the Pacific Territory. Before her application was presented to Congress, General Taylor died.—Millard Fillmore became President, and Mr. Webster was appointed Secretary of State—The policy of the elected President was shaped now, and the whole power of the acendancy administration was exerted to procure for slavery, a passage free from all political or legal obstacles, into the territories of the United States. The admission of New Mexico with a constitution prohibiting slavery, made and adopted by the free and voice of her citizens, was accordingly refused; and she was remanded back to the condition of a Territory, in order to give the piractical slave-holders and slave-traders of the south an opportunity to introduce their despotic system into her laws, against the expressed will of her people.

Rejection of the Wilmot Proviso and Measures devised for the Extension of Slavery.

Let us next observe the course pursued in the organization of the territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah; and see how carefully the way was paved for the extension of slavery into regions hitherto free, equal to ten States like our own.

1. Congress refused to apply to those territories the principle of the Ordinance of 1787, and thus exclude slavery therefrom.

2. It refused to declare by an amendment offered, that nothing contained in the bill should be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of slavery into those territories.

3. Growing bolder, they declare, "That, when admitted as a State, the said territory or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

This was the southern part of the Missouri Compromise, without any dividing line: slavery north as well as south of 36 degress 30 minutes north lattude.

Here was an invitation to slave holders to emigrate with their slaves into the territories of Utah and New Mexico, and to attempt to establish therein the system of slavery which had been abolished by the Mexican laws, and subsequently forbidden by the citizens of at least, one of those territores. Moreover, it was a pledge of one Congress for the act of a future Congress, which that body had no power to give, or rather an unconstitutional attempt on the part of one Congress to restrict a future Congress in its legislation, and that upon one of the most important subjects that lies within its jurisdiction,—the admission of States into the Union.

4. They take a still more decided step, and make positive provision for the adjudication of cases "involving the title to slaves," arising within those territories; and thus make it a matter of enactment, that Congress expects, allows, provides for, an sanctions the presence of slaves, and of course the existence of slavery on or those territoral governments.

5. They enact: "That no *citizen* of the U. States shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land;" and refuse to make this section conform to the constitution, by inserting the word "person" instead of "citizen of the United States," and the words "without due process of law," instead of the last adjunct of the above clause; thereby attempting against the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to leave persons unprotected, open and exposed to the assaults and outrages of slavery.

6. In the statute commonly known as the "Fugitive Slave Act," they provide for the recapture of persons held to service or labor in a territory (meaning thereby slaves) who escape therefrom into a State or Territory; while the Constitution contains no provision for the delivery of persons, who, held to service or labor in a Territory, shall escape therefrom; thus usurping authority and disregarding their constitutional limits, in order indirectly to legalize slavery in the Territories.

Thus cautiously and thoroughly, and with all its skill, did Congress hew and frame the timbers, that the monstrous edifice of slavery might, if possible, be legally set up in the Territories. Following the same line of policy and true to the interests of despotism, President Fillmore appointed a slaveholder Chief Justice of New Mexico. Of the introduction of slavery into this Territory there is imminent danger. In relation to Utah the danger seems less; for though the Mormons, who control this Territory, have been charged with gross immorality; yet they do not seem willing to hold their follow men as chattels.

Some have reckoned the admission of California as one of the compromise measures.—With what propriety? She was entitled to admission as an independent measure, and in her own right. So both Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay declared.

The Fugitive Slave Act.

The next of these compromise measures is, not from its title, but from the purpose for which it was framed, and which it has been made to fulfil, commonly known as the "Fugitive Slave Act," though the word "slave" or any legal equivalent of that word, is nowhere to be found in its sections.

We have no time for a discussion of its provisions; let it suffice to state a few of its features. It provides for the rendition not authorized by the Constitution, of three classes of persons held to service or labor, namely:

Those that escape from a Territory into a State;

Those that escape from a State into a Territory; and

Those that escape from one Territory into another.

Again, the trial, which this act purports to allow to the alleged fugitive, is a mere pretence. For it is not required to be before a jury nor even a judge, nor are his rights to be determined by the evidence of witnesses examined in his presence. It is a "summary" proceeding, allowing him no reasonable time for preparation, and giving him no power to procure testimony in his favor. The matter in issue, viz: that a certain person so named and described, is the slave of the claimant, and has escaped from his service, is decided by a hand his hand and without his notice, by a magistrate having no jurisdiction over the parties. Under this provision almostany man who has obtained his freedom, by being carried by his master into a free State, may be enslaved without the use of false testimony. By it any man of color may be condemned to bondage for life, by a decision pronounced behind his back, on such an amount of false testimony as could be procured for a paltry sum.

The answer to these and similar objections urged against this statute, has been, that the examination which it provides, is merely a preliminary inquiry; and that the person seized is to have a full trial in the State to which he is to be carried. If this were true, it would not justify the provisions of the statute; for, even in that case, its natural and inevitable result would be to consign many free persons to the hopeless doom of perpetual slavery. They would be carried for a final adjudication of their rights and liabilities, to a slaveholding State, where African blood is presumptive evidence of slavery. They are consigned to the actual possession of a person claiming to be their owner; and have no more legal right to inquire into the lawfulness of his title than his horses or oxen. They are without free papers, for having been born in a free State, they never had and never needed free papers. They may be, and in most cases would be, without money and so unable to secure the services of an attorney, and much less able to procure testimony from a free State—perhaps one of the most distant,—Maine for instance. Thus unable to procure a trial, unable to rebut the presumption which the laws of the State whither they are carried, raise against their freedom, from the color of their skin, they would sink into the gulf of slavery forever. Even thus, free men could be dragged from their homes into slavery.

Persons who had learned the truth and felt the power of religion, would be carried from among Sabbaths and sanctuaries, to live in heathenish darkness. Free women could be torn from their husbands and their children, and be compelled to live closately or otherwise, according to the will of an owner.

But the assertion that this proceeding is preliminary, and that the captive is to have a further trial in the State to which he is carried, is not true. He is not to have any such trial.—No such trial is recognised, directly or by the most distant implication in the statute.—No provision is made for it. No reference is made to it in any of the papers which are introduced into the case, or in that which contains its conclusion. Moreover, there is no legal power to compel the master to carry the captive to the State whence he is alleged to have fled, and no legal restriction to prevent his carrying him into any other State or nation to be held or sold into interminable slavery.

If the answer to these objections is, that this statute has been pronounced constitutional by competent authority, and the question must therefore be considered settled, we reply, that an individual who is acquainted with legal decisions, will see upon an examination of the decisions, will see upon an examination of the decisions, will see upon an examination of the

therefore, he could dispense with the criminal laws of the realm, and license individuals beforehand to violate the law. Did those Judges never carefully examine the question? Were they incompetent to ascertain the truth? or were they induced by mercenary or political motives to turn aside the course of justice? and which of these motives influences the Judges of our day who imitate their perversions?

But this statute is not merely in violation of the Constitution—it is also plainly contrary to the Divine Law. It commands us to do what God forbids: an for cause why he would summon us to answer in the great account—We could not obey such a statute, even if we knew it to be constitutional.

Impolicy of the Introduction of Slaves into the Prohibition of the Importation of Slaves.

Impolicy.

The only wise act that is properly to be deemed as one of the Compromise Measures, is that forbidding the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia for sale. The reason for adopting this measure, avowed by Mr. Clay, was, that it was necessary to suppress the slave trade, so as to prevent the abolition of slavery, in the District. If the slave trade was abolished, with the understanding, and upon condition that slavery itself should be perpetual, to remain within the same lines, then it is not a compromise which can bind any one, but a corrupt bargain which ought not to be kept. This action itself is of no great importance. So far as upon the face of it, it prohibits the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia for sale, it is good; and furthermore it is a recognition of the power of Congress to abolish slavery there, which is also good. But so far as the object of its passage was to postpone the extinction of slavery in the District, the motive was corrupt, and if such prevention or postponement should result from this act, then would its effect also be bad While we have no doubt that slavery in this District, is unconstitutional, and therefore, that there is no need of its abolition by Congress; yet, since we have reason to hope for a Congress favorable to freedom sooner then we can expect a true construction of the Constitution from the Supreme Court; we are glad to have an official assertion from Congress of its power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Purpose of the Compromise.

Fellow Citizens, This is the series of measures called the "Compromise;" for we have before stated that the admission of California was not a measure requiring or even admitting of Compromise. This is the series of measures pressed through both branches of Congress, by a corrupt method of legislation, by an understanding among different members, that if votes enough could be obtained to pass one of the series of a certain phase and aspect, votes enough, in turn, should be furnished for the passage of another of an opposite tendency. We have glanced at the measures in their separate character. We would now look to them as a whole; for though in legal view and indivisible, yet still they have a unity of moral character. They spring from a single purpose, and were adopted with a view to the attainment of a common object. Let us consider this purpose.

They were adopted in order to cut off the further agitation of the question of slavery—Certain issues were and others attempted to be adjusted, in order that the main question might be put at rest, and the whole discussion be closed and sealed forever. All efforts to bring to an end the system of slavery, to rid the country from its burden and to avoid the dangers which the system involves, were henceforth to be arrested, and the Slaveholding States and the Union were to be left to drift, without pilot, and without heeding chart or beacon, on towards the gulf of nationality and bloodshed, into which a slaveholding community, continuing to be such, must ultimately plunge. The object of this compromise is to arrest the efforts which are now making to prevent the extension of slavery and the slave power, the effort on the part of a large and constantly increasing number of citizens, to free themselves as citizens of the nation, and so far as they can, the nation itself, from the guilt of slavery, and by all constitutional means to endeavor to bring the system to an end. All such efforts, whether lawfully or unlawfully made, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, whether arising from a knowledge of the pernicious effect of slavery upon the industry and wealth of the country, a keen perception of the political evils which it must bring upon the nation, or from religious convictions, the deepest source of human purpose, are to be suppressed. In these measures can properly be considered as a whole, as to their objects they have a singleness of purpose, and this is the object. They have not any unity, they are united in this purpose, and this is what gives to the compromise its character of baseness.

Finality of the Compromise Measures.

It is to be noticed that it is in the unity of purpose, that both of the parties have been led to these measures their support, and pledged to them their support. Here are the words of endorsement as adopted by the National Convention that lately assembled at Baltimore.

Whig.

Resolved, That the series of measures settled by the last Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave law inclusive, are received as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting topics to which they relate; and so far as Congress can prescribe, they ought to be resisted as a final settlement of the questions which they embrace, and so far as Constitutional obligation can be imposed upon the action of the people, they ought to be considered as a final settlement of the questions which they embrace, and so far as Constitutional obligation

The Farmer.

From the Farmer and Artizan.

IMPROVING VEGETABLES.

It is well known to every intelligent farmer that vegetables have been improved be cultivation. What has been done, may be done again, and by care, attention, and proper management, a further improvement in many of our crops may be effected. If on the the other hand, we plant upon poor land, neglect our crops after they are planted, and permit them to struggle for existence among weeds and "twitch grass," we shall find them to degenerate. This fact should be a constant admonition to farmers to be diligent and untiring in their efforts to remove every obstruction to their crops obtaining the largest growth, and coming to the highest state of perfection that they are capable of attaining. This will be to their own advantage, in the price they will obtain for them at market, as well as to add to the comfort and convenience of others, by enabling them to obtain a better quality of vegetable food.

In order to effect the greatest improvement that can be made, we must regard the condition of the vegetable in its original state, what is as when grown among weeds, thorns and briars, and what it is when transferred to a better soil, a better situation, with a better opportunity to imbue its native element from the atmosphere. Then follow up the same course with us in a more exact and perfect degree, and you will produce a further improvement. The cultivator should now fully understand the chemical properties of his vegetable and the soil in which they are planted, so that there can not be perfectly adapted to each other. Then let the after culture be what it should be—let the ate considerable after he has been driven, and a short thin neck that is set high, given free access to his respiration and also in essential to shape his wind. Heavy built about the breast, with high foreshoulders shows that he has great strength, and a good constitution, and is less liable to stumble and not so easily foundered as one that is different. A horse with a round chest, fully ribbed, has greater space for the operation of his lungs—requires less food—fats easier, travels firmer and looks better than one of your gaunt, slab sided fellows. He will change his gait every few minutes, and tumble down every time he steps upon a stick or stone in the road. I have always noticed that a horse thus formed cannot bear heat, is apt to have bad wind, and is a poor worker, and of a poor constitution. A short spine, from the weathers to the rump, is indicative of great strength and ability to carry heavy burdens, but not of uncommon speed. If I were selecting a horse for a single purpose, I would take one with a long back, all other points being equal.—It gives great elasticity to his motion and renders his movements much easier to the rider. It also indicates greater power. The power of locomotion in all quadrupids is situated behind and below the rump; the fore legs merely supporting the body and keeping it steady in its onward course. It is therefore obvious, that the longer the rump, the more firmly and compact the muscles are formed, and the longer the ossalis or heel joint, and the further they project backward, the longer is the lever purchase by which the muscles act, and the greater will be the propelling power. Therefore the speed of an animal depends mostly on the formation and constitution of his hind legs and feet.

L. T.

From the Farmer and Artizan.

THE HORSE.

There is no animal in the use of man that can be made more universally advantageous to his varied wants, or that has more justly received a large share of his attention than the horse. To those who wish to possess one, either for hard service or for pleasure or of an elegant drive, it is of no small importance that the animal be of the right kind. We will therefore describe a few of the most prominent points which years of experience has convinced us are indicative of good qualities. The head should be large, with a high, bright clear eyes that will reflect your own visage like a mirror when you look into them, set a good distance apart in his head. Large tunnel shaped nostrils, and a short neck, set high with a natural crest, covered by a heavy hair—with a mane and tail rather thin and inclining to curl. A quarl high upon his forehead and one or two others upon his neck, a small head, with a quick motion, and a disposition to chew the bit, are also signs of the purest breed, large, square, and full. Shoulder blades high and converging. Body round, with ribs extending well back towards the rump. Rump long—and full, legs flat with large smooth firm muscles. Gambel joints long and well set. The heels long and projecting—hoof moderately flat, with a frog that is set high. To those who have had much experience in the care and management of horses, it will be hardly necessary to specify the reason why we consider these points favorable to the good qualities of a horse, but to those less acquainted with the characters of the youngest of our readers confirm or contradict the statement. A firm chest is a great amount of them who can say, "I did a kind act once to my brother, or sister, or playmate and I was afterwards sorry for it. I should have been happier if it had been an unkind one?" It is very true that a kind act has ill-requited, perhaps misconstrued; but if it was performed with proper feelings, it is as certain to produce happiness as sunshine is to produce warmth.

We counsel our young friends then, to seize every opportunity of contributing to the good of others. Sometimes a smile will do it. Oftener a kind word—a look of sympathy, or an acknowledgement of obligation. Sometimes a little help to a burdened shoulder or a little work will be in place. Sometimes a word or two of good counsel, a sensonable and gentle admonition, and at others a suggestion of advantage to be gained, and a little interest to secure it, will be received with lasting gratitude. And thus every day many little opportunities will be acknowledged or not, opens up a little well-spring of happiness in the doer's own breast, the flow of which may be made permanent by habit.—*Youth's Penny Gazette.*

NEAL DOW'S VERMIFUGE.

The late Temperance Convention at Worcester were not a little amused on listening to a speech from Dr. N. Gillman, of Frankfort, Maine. He said he came to the Old Bay State on a little Yankee speculation. Being a physician, he had for sale a most admirable medicine, safe, efficacious, a sure remedy for worms, especially for the worst of all species, the "*worm of the still.*" It is put up in packages for 10, 20, and 30 dollars. It has been most efficient in the destruction of this worm throughout the whole State of Maine, and he is sure it will be equally as efficacious in the State of Massachusetts. It is known "down East" as "*Neal Dow's Vermifuge.*" He had some practical experience of the virtue of this medicine, for he had experienced its effects on himself, and was sure from his own personal knowledge, that it was a sure cure. The rummies had silly secreted a small quantity of liquor in the Doctor's house, and then instituted a search; but he has prosecuted the rogues, and has them under bonds, so that he will be triumphant. Dr. Gilman continued the parallel, and described the peculiarities of Neal Dow's Vermifuge, which the Convention was convulsed with laughter. Dr. G. is considered by some temperance friends as a little ultra, inasmuch as he discards every preparation of alcohol in medicine, and practises entirely without it in any case, and we believe with better success than his allopathic brethren, who prescribe this kind of poison to their patients.—*Cataract.*

VICTORIA THE QUEEN, AND ALCOHOL THE KING.—It is reported in some of the papers that the Queen of England has disapproved the Maine Law passed by the New Brunswick Legislature. Our friend Asa Coy Esq., of Fredericton, N. B., in a note to the editor of the St. Johns Telegraph, says he was in Fredericton when the news arrived, and the general tone was not one of disapprobation, but on the contrary it the bill will in due time be approved by Her Majesty's

From the Farmer and Artizan.

Deep Plowing.

Mr. Editor:—My father was a farmer after the old school. He had a particular way in which he always performed every operation on the farm, from which he never deviated in any case. I was trained up in all his ways, and with all his prejudices. Four years ago I took charge of the farm, and was induced by a friend to subscribe for an agricultural paper. It was strongly recommended to plow deep. I accordingly manured my land as I had been accustomed to do, and plowed about four inches deeper than my father had usually done. My crops were good and the corn ever as usual, but my wife found, to my surprise, that I had only raised about two thirds as much as my father usually obtained from the same ground. I was disappointed in the result, and was induced to prepare the succeeding year's plowing. And in that I did not hesitate to condemn it on every occasion, and to ridicule the idea of following the directions of agricultural papers.—One day when I was treating these matters with some levity, my father told me that he had advised me to take the paper he said very pleasantly, "I advise you not to be hasty in your judgment, but pursue the same course of plowing three years, and see if the average of your crops is not equal to what you formerly got from the same ground." I determined to do this and was not disappointed the next fall, to find my crops as much over the common yield as they had fallen short the year before. I continued the same course last year, and had a similar result. Experiments in the paper, to apply a double portion of manure and give my crops an extra hoeing. I did not get the double crop by it, but on the ground where I made the experiment, I have, this spring, put in again, and if it now stands as well for ten days ahead of any other on my farm, or that of my neighbors. I have used all due caution in adopting any of the theories recommended by writers on agriculture, for I have been taught to consider them as mere theorists, and that following their recommendations is like following a phantom. But where I find the course they recommend to be the best one. I shall not hesitate to adopt it.

I read my agricultural papers, besides a weekly newspaper, and have no trouble in finding time to read them, although some of my neighbors complain of a want of time to read one paper, and are always late in getting their work done, and never have time to do it properly. There are some things recommended in agricultural papers, which I do not believe would be advantageous to farmers in this State, but I read nearly every useful suggestions which I intend to adopt, and will let you know of my success in performing them.

L. T.

From the Farmer and Artizan.

THE HORSE.

"In with your carriage, man! and not let it stand here blocking up the passage." But a better impulse prevailed. I went to the door of the carriage and said,

"Now, try again, my good fellow!" while with the end of my umbrella I gave a little push, and in the carriage went, and out came a manner and tail rather thin and inclining to curl. A quarl high upon his forehead and one or two others upon his neck, a small head, with a quick motion, and a disposition to chew the bit, are also signs of the purest breed, large, square, and full. Shoulder blades high and converging. Body round, with ribs extending well back towards the rump. Rump long—and full, legs flat with large smooth firm muscles. Gambel joints long and well set. The heels long and projecting—hoof moderately flat, with a frog that is set high. To those who have had much experience in the care and management of horses, it will be hardly necessary to specify the reason why we consider these points favorable to the good qualities of a horse, but to those less acquainted with the characters of the youngest of our readers confirm or contradict the statement. A firm chest is a great amount of them who can say, "I did a kind act once to my brother, or sister, or playmate and I was afterwards sorry for it. I should have been happier if it had been an unkind one?" It is very true that a kind act has ill-requited, perhaps misconstrued; but if it was performed with proper feelings, it is as certain to produce happiness as sunshine is to produce warmth.

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From Edgar A. Poe.

The exchange from which we copied the following says that the correspondence was not to be had. It was written from the spirit world. Of course we have no correspondence with any such place, but we have direct means from which to judge, but it is certainly beautiful, and does seem to breathe the spirit of Poe's poetry.—*Tomes and Journal.*

Over my waking—and stealing.
Kindling in a water before—
In its mirror of clear—
Dreams—
Dreams
In being, pure and holy—
Through a hair or mine—
Of
To
Of
Of
Of